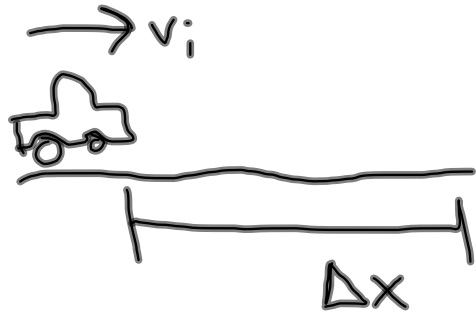


# Kinematics Practice Problems 1.31.12 Honors Physics

An automobile with an initial speed of 4.30 m/s accelerates uniformly at the rate of 3.00 m/s/s. Find the final speed and the displacement after 5.00 s.

$$V_i = 4.30 \text{ m/s} \quad a = 3.00 \text{ m/s}^2 \quad t = 5.00 \text{ s}$$

$$V_f = ? \quad \Delta x = ?$$



$$V_f = V_i + at$$

$$= 4.30 \text{ m/s} + (3 \text{ m/s}^2)(5 \text{ s})$$

$$= 19.3 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\Delta x = v_i t + \frac{1}{2} at^2$$

$$= (4.3 \text{ m/s})(5 \text{ s}) + \frac{1}{2} (3 \text{ m/s}^2)(5 \text{ s})^2$$

$$= 59 \text{ m}$$

## Kinematics Practice Problems 1.31.12 Honors Physics

Billy accelerates his skateboard uniformly along a straight path from rest to 12.5 m/s in 2.5 s.

a) What is Billy's acceleration?

b) What is Billy's displacement during this time interval?

c) What is Billy's average velocity during this time interval?

$$V_i = 0 \text{ m/s} \quad V_f = 12.5 \text{ m/s} \quad t = 2.5 \text{ s}$$

$$a) \quad V_f = V_i + at$$

$$a = \frac{V_f - V_i}{t}$$

$$= \frac{12.5 \text{ m/s} - 0 \text{ m/s}}{2.5 \text{ s}}$$

$$= 5 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$b) \quad \Delta x = \cancel{V_i t} + \frac{1}{2} at^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (5 \text{ m/s}^2) (2.5 \text{ s})^2$$

$$= 15.63 \text{ m}$$

$$c) \quad \bar{V}_{\text{avg.}} = \frac{\text{total displacement}}{\text{total time}}$$

$$= \frac{15.63 \text{ m}}{2.5 \text{ s}}$$

$$= 6.25 \text{ m/s}$$

### Kinematics Practice Problems 1.31.12 Honors Physics

A certain car is capable of accelerating at a uniform rate of  $0.85 \text{ m/s}^2$ . What is the magnitude of the car's displacement as it accelerates uniformly from a speed of  $83 \text{ km/h}$  to one of  $94 \text{ km/h}$ ?

$$a = 0.85 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$v_i = 83 \text{ km/h} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ h}}{3600 \text{ s}} \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ m}}{1 \text{ km}} = 23.1 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_f = 94 \text{ km/h} \rightarrow 26.1 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\Delta x = ?$$

$$v_f^2 = v_i^2 + 2a\Delta x$$

$$\Delta x = \frac{v_f^2 - v_i^2}{2a} \neq \frac{(v_f - v_i)^2}{2a}$$

$$= 88.3 \text{ m}$$

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needed to assume  $v_i = 0 \text{ m/s}$

$$v_f = 33 \text{ m/s} \quad \Delta x = 240 \text{ m}$$

$$a = ?$$

$$v_f^2 = v_i^2 + 2a\Delta x$$

$$a = \frac{v_f^2 - v_i^2}{2\Delta x}$$

$$= 2.3 \text{ m/s}^2$$